

resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 133 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

S. RES. 36

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 36, a resolution reinforcing the United States-Nigeria relationship and urging the Government of Nigeria to conduct free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections in 2023.

S. RES. 49

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 49, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Chinese Communist Party's espionage mission to send a surveillance balloon across the United States, in violation of international law, is unacceptable and should be condemned.

S. RES. 66

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 66, a resolution condemning the use by the People's Republic of China of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over the territory of the United States as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 479. A bill to modify the fire management assistance cost share, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 485. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide hazard mitigation assistance for mitigating and preventing post-wildfire flooding and debris flow, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA, Madam President, I rise to introduce the Fire Suppression and Response Funding Act and the Hazard and Flooding Mitigation Funding Equity Act, two bills that would help both California and our Nation meet the increasing challenges posed by natural disasters.

Currently, FEMA's Fire Management Assistance Grant, FMAG, program is available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires that threaten such destruction that they would constitute a major disaster.

However, current law does not account for extreme circumstances like consecutive events or have any flexi-

bility like other Federal assistance programs and only allows for reimbursement of expenses incurred after an FMAG is granted.

The Fire Suppression and Response Funding Act would explicitly allow for FMAGs to cover the predeployment of assets and resources during times of extreme risk before a catastrophic fire breaks out. These predeployed assets are critical tools to help State, local, and Tribal governments suppress and contain a fire in its early stages before it constitutes a major disaster declaration.

Additionally, this bill states that the Federal cost share of FMAGs shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance, making FMAGs consistent with other FEMA disaster assistance and allowing for necessary flexibility to address consecutive wildfires in the same area. This bill does not mandate any cost share increase but simply allows for flexibility as FEMA considers FMAGs on an incident-by-incident basis.

As we have seen in the West, wildfires strip away vegetation in the form of burn scars, leaving the soil vulnerable to erosion and mudslides. When these burn scars are met with heavy rainfall, they often produce debris flows of loose mud, soil, and rock that pose serious threats to life, property, and public infrastructure. Post-fire events of this type are well documented throughout Southern California and across the Western United States. After the most recent atmospheric river event in California, thousands of people were evacuated due to large scale flooding and fears of debris flows in areas recently affected by wildfires.

The Hazard and Flooding Mitigation Funding Equity Act would make FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, HMGP, which covers flood protection, consistent with other FEMA disaster assistance by stating that the Federal cost share of HMGP shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance. This bill does not mandate any increase but simply allows for flexibility and increased Federal assistance where necessary to address concurrent extreme weather and wildfire events.

This bill will better support State and local governments to rebuild and mitigate future risk from flooding like we saw recently in California and postfire risks we have seen across the West.

These bills represent commonsense ways to proactively mitigate, effectively respond, and equitably recover from disasters. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact them as soon as possible.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 496. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to reaffirm the importance of workers; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED, Madam President, I am joined by Senators BROWN, WARREN, VAN HOLLEN, BOOKER, WHITEHOUSE, BALDWIN, PADILLA, and MERKLEY in reintroducing the Respect for Workers Act, a bill that would ensure that at least one Federal Reserve Governor has demonstrated primary experience in supporting or protecting the rights of workers.

Today, the Federal Reserve is attempting to curb inflation without plunging the economy into a recession. Over the past year, it has increased the Federal funds rate by 4½ percentage points to cool the economy and ease prices—its fastest pace of rate hikes since the early 1980s. But this is a difficult balancing act. If the Federal Reserve does not get its policies right, it may fail to defeat inflation or drive us into a recession. Workers would bear the brunt of the economic fallout attached to either outcome through higher prices or higher unemployment.

Arguably no group is more affected by the Federal Reserve's efforts to meet its dual mandate to promote stable prices and maximum employment than workers. But, while the law requires the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to represent diverse geographic regions and a wide array of commercial interests, no Federal Reserve Governor is required to have a background in protecting the interests of workers. Indeed, while the interests of Wall Street, nonbank financial institutions, and big business have long been well-represented on the Board, everyday working men and women have not been given the same voice in monetary policymaking.

Our bill fills this hole by requiring at least one Federal Reserve Governor has experience addressing the challenges facing workers. This is not a new concept. In fact, our bill is modeled on the 2015 law that requires at least one of the seven Federal Reserve Governors to be an individual "with demonstrated primary experience working in or supervising community banks."

In short, the Respect for Workers Act would ensure workers' economic needs are represented at the Federal Reserve. It would build a stronger, more representative Board of Governors and promote a healthier economy.

I thank the AFL-CIO, Groundwork Collaborative, National Employment Law Project, MIT Professor and Former International Monetary Fund Chief Economist Simon Johnson, and Georgetown Law Professor Adam Levitin for their support and urge our colleagues to join in pushing to enact this legislation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 506. A bill to amend the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 to strike the Secretary's unilateral authority during a national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 506

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Stop Reckless Student Loan Actions Act of 2023”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (20 U.S.C. 1098aa et seq.) was intended to provide relief opportunities for members of the armed services.

(2) The authority provided under the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 has been abused by the Executive Branch during the COVID-19 national emergency regarding the payment of Federal student loans.

(3) The unilateral payment pause on Federal student loans has cost more than \$160,000,000,000.

(4) The unilateral payment pause on Federal student loans has inflationary impacts.

(5) The individuals benefitting the most from the payment pause continued by the Executive Branch are doctors, who receive 11 times the benefit of bachelor's degree recipients and 16 times the benefit of associate's degree recipients.

#### SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2003.

Section 5(2) of the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (20 U.S.C. 1098ee) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “(or the spouse or dependent of the parent, as that term is used in section 480 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv))” after “an individual”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period; and

(4) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D).

#### SEC. 4. HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVILIANS IN THE CASE OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND LIMITATIONS ON COVERED LOANS.

(a) TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (c), during the 90 day period after a declaration of a national emergency under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621), the Secretary of Education may suspend or defer Federal student loan payments or the accrual of interest for loans made, insured or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.; 1087a et seq.; 1087aa et seq.) or loans under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Education may not use the temporary authority provided under paragraph (1) in consecutive 90 day periods.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF FROM THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—In the case of a national emer-

gency declared by the President under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621), the Secretary of Education shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, not later than 60 days after the date of such declaration, a report that includes any recommendations on relief necessary for recipients of student financial assistance under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

(c) LIMITS ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND OR DEFER FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS OR INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President or the Secretary of Education may not suspend or defer Federal student loan payments on covered loans or the accrual of interest on covered loans of borrowers with annual household incomes over 400 percent of the poverty line (as determined under the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))).

(2) APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT.—In any case where the President or the Secretary of Education suspends or defers Federal student loan payments on covered loans or the accrual of interest on covered loans through any type of executive or regulatory action, the suspension or deferral shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(d) LIMITS ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY TO CANCEL STUDENT LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the President or the Secretary of Education may not cancel the outstanding balances, or a portion of the balances, on covered loans due to the COVID-19 national emergency or any other national emergency.

(2) APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT.—In any case where the President or the Secretary of Education cancels the outstanding balances, or portion of the balances, on covered loans through any type of executive or regulatory action, the cancellation shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) REGARDING SUSPENSIONS OR DEFERMENTS OF FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS ONGOING AT THE TIME OF ENACTMENT.—Not later than the effective date of this Act, any suspension or deferment of Federal student loan payments on covered loans due to the COVID-19 national emergency shall terminate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a subsequent suspension or deferment of Federal student loan payments on covered loans for the COVID-19 national emergency shall be prohibited.

(2) REGARDING CANCELLATION OF STUDENT LOANS PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE.—Any cancellation of the outstanding balance, or portion of a balance, on a covered loan made by the President or Secretary of Education through any type of executive or regulatory action in the 30 days before the effective date of this Act shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code

(commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(f) DEFINITION OF COVERED LOAN.—In this subsection, the term “covered loan” means a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.; 1087a et seq.; 1087aa et seq.) or a loan under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

#### SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 71—CONGRATULATING THE KANSAS CITY CHIEFS ON THEIR VICTORY IN SUPER BOWL LVII

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. SCHMITT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 71

Whereas, on Sunday, February 12, 2023, the Kansas City Chiefs (in this preamble referred to as the “Chiefs”) won Super Bowl LVII to become the champion of the National Football League (in this preamble referred to as the “NFL”) for the 2022 season by defeating the Philadelphia Eagles by a score of 38 to 35;

Whereas this was the third Super Bowl victory in the franchise history of the Chiefs and the second Super Bowl victory for the Chiefs in 4 years;

Whereas the Chiefs displayed great resiliency to overcome a 10-point halftime deficit to win;

Whereas head coach Andy Reid earned his second Super Bowl victory, becoming only the 14th head coach to accomplish this feat;

Whereas quarterback Patrick Mahomes completed 21 of 27 passes and threw for 182 yards with 3 touchdowns and 0 interceptions and carried the ball 6 times for 44 yards and was named Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl LVII;

Whereas Patrick Mahomes became the first player named NFL Most Valuable Player and Super Bowl Most Valuable Player in the same season since 1999;

Whereas during Super Bowl LVII—

(1) Isiah Pacheco carried the ball 15 times for 76 yards and scored 1 touchdown;

(2) Travis Kelce had 6 receptions for 81 yards and scored 1 touchdown;

(3) Kadarius Toney made a touchdown reception to take the lead in the fourth quarter, as well as a Super Bowl record-long 65-yard punt return during the fourth quarter;

(4) Skyy Moore had a critical touchdown reception to extend the lead by the Chiefs during the fourth quarter;

(5) Nick Bolton led all players with 9 tackles and had a fumble recovery and defensive touchdown;

(6) JuJu Smith-Schuster had 7 receptions for 53 yards; and

(7) Harrison Butker made the game-winning field goal from 27 yards with 8 seconds left in the game;

Whereas the Chiefs also won—

(1) the American Football Conference Championship by defeating the Cincinnati Bengals 23 to 20 on January 29, 2023; and

(2) the American Football Conference Divisional playoff game by defeating the Jacksonville Jaguars 27 to 20 on January 22, 2023;